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Message of the Governor.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Commons:

The reasons for calling you together at such an unreasonable time, and so soon after your adjournment, will be found in the accompanying able and interesting reports of the Public Treasurer.

The gravity of the question, whether considered in reference to its probable effect upon the interest of the people and the success of our common cause, will, I trust constitute an ample apology for my action in calling you together, in which I need not say I was unanimously sustained by the Council of State.

By a recent act of Congress, all non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes were classified and a limitation put on the time of funding them, as set forth in the accompanying report of the Public Treasurer. By this action, intended to reduce the great volume of paper money in circulation, by causing it to be funded, the notes of the two issues referred to were rendered of less value than those of later issues; and though to that extent it was a repudiation of them, no action would have been necessary on the part of the Legislature had the matter ended here. But the Legislature of the State of Virginia, being then in secret session immediately provided against these issues being received in payment of taxes, with a view as was said, to aid the operation of the act of Congress, by hastening the funding process, and soon thereafter the banks of the city of Richmond, actuated, no doubt, by the same patriotic but unfortunate motive, declining to receive them, it at once became a matter of serious concern with the Treasurer, and myself whether some legislative action would not be required in self-defence, and if any were required, it must be soon, as the collection of the taxes begins in July.

The Ordinance of the Convention, No. 35, February Session, makes it the duty of the Treasurer to receive these issues; but if he were invested with power to reject them, it evidently would not become him to exercise it under circumstances so different from any contemplated by the farmers of the Ordinance.

To continue to receive them after this partial repudiation of Congress, and after the Legislature and the metropolitan banks of Virginia had refused them, would of course have subjected that officer to the danger of filling the treasury with notes greatly depreciated, it might be, or perhaps entirely uncurrent. There was no telling how soon the other banks of the country might follow the example of those of Richmond nor what action other States might take; and of course it being impossible to fund it all, and inconvenient to fund any, so long as it would pass, it might be rushed into this State and paid into our Treasury. Such a result would be ruinous alike to her creditors, her officers and her soldiers.

This created a responsibility too great to be borne by the Public Treasurer, without Legislative sanction, and the matter is therefore submitted to you.

After a careful survey of the situation, I confidently recommend you to provide for the continued reception of these notes as the safer and more honorable course. So far no other State has followed the example of Virginia, and no Banks outside of Richmond, in the whole Confederacy, have refused them. Our example may have a most happy influence upon the contemplated action of others. No more deadly blow could be stricken our cause than the repudiation of our currency. And that the honest, old-fashioned, debt paying State of North Carolina should be among the first to dishonor the money paid her citizens for their subsistence and her soldiers for their blood, is something I should regret living to see.

If one issue of the Confederate notes be good then all are good, since the same honor is pledged for their redemption. It is exceedingly dangerous to take the first step towards dishonoring, in the slightest degree, our enormous volume of paper currency. The action of one forces the action of another, when if all stood firm the public credit might be saved.

A refusal to receive these notes, from whatever cause and however weighty the reason, would create among the noncommercial classes the most general alarm and even distrust; and the want of confidence would become universal. The danger can now be stopped. If we fail to check it, in my opinion it will be beyond remedy.

The suggestions of the Treasurer in regard to the manner of providing against any probable loss are well worthy of your consideration and I have no doubt will have great weight in your deliberations.

Desiring to detain you but a few days at this busy and inconvenient season, I refrain from bringing before you various other matters which might well claim your attention at a regular session. I will therefore only call to your notice one more subject.

The President of the Confederate States having called upon me for 7,000 militia, it becomes important to revise the existing militia law in certain particulars, both to facilitate their raising and equipment with all possible speed, and to enlarge the lists of exemptions for the proper protection of the State. In regard to these amendments I will take pleasure in consulting with and assisting your military committees.

Permit me to thank you for your prompt assent to my call, and to congratulate you upon the improved condition of our affairs, State and national.

Since you adjourned our gallant armies have again won great victories, and driven back with slaughter and confusion the vast forces of the enemy. The danger of suffering for the lack of food has happily passed, and the goodness and mercy of God has visited us with a harvest almost unparalleled, while the growing crops everywhere promise equal bounteousness.

Let us gather fresh courage from these Divine blessings, and struggle with renewed strength for the honor and independence of the country.

Z. B. VANCE.

For the Sentinel.
BAK WOODS, N. C.,
June 27th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

The day of judgement is passed, I mean the enrolment day, which is equally as important as judgement day. Now of the conscripts were prezint, except those that expected to be discharged, the balance are "bushin it," only a few cum but what wur redischarged, an the guard musseled them and started them off for (a conscripts hell) the army. A detail of men under the kommand of a Lieutenant haz bin in the kounty takin up konscripts an deserters. When the first come the kommander kalled on the Malish-h ofisers for assistance, but with a few exceptions, they refused; nary time would they help, an giv as there reason that tha wud be arrested and hung, with a *habus corpus*. I doant blame em much, for a *habus corpus* is an infernal machine, haz unlimited powers, knows no law, and respekts nether God nor man. I am glad to see thur iz a chance to git shet ov the xempts, the Guviner I understand, haz kalled for 7000, mosly ofisers, substitutes an magistrates—what a shaking bout the knees, kolicks and war panes, will theze "fitin chaps" sune xperience. The kall is a June-sweetener if does only bring em out for 6 munts. Jist imagine what a grand displa, theze substitutes, magistrates, and Malishious Colonels, Lutinent Colonels, Majurs, Kapitains, Lutinents, Brigadeer Generals, with there Inspector Generals, Adjutant Generals, cariers, orderlies and so 4th will make, all yung men 2, who sneaked out, and kept out ov the wars becase tha wur Milishious ofisers, magistraits, or had muny enuf to hire substitutes. How do u like it yung xempts? I imagine it doant set well on your stumake, an yu will hav to appli to a Stait small pox vaxinator fur fisikin, thay ar gittin \$5. a day fur nuthin, kepin out ov the army 2, an will giv u a doe pill I rekin. You yung malishious xempts, will now hav a chance to draw your frog stickers from there rusty scabbords, an Yankee heads we know will fall like whete afore a kradle. Bukle on your armor Militia ofisers, haal down your rusty sords, put on your jinglin spurs, an mount your chargers an tel the Yankee nation to luk out; your breastplates 2, dont forgit, an be sure to put them

oo the most exposed places. The war I me konfident will now sune b endid. Eastern N. C will at once b releved, an Foster with hiz m is scrible Yankee dogs will be ether killed, or driven bak into the ocean an dround, the gun-botes will be kaptured 2, an peace, eternal an lastin pece will come now. How ar theze 7 thousand to be razed? by volunteering? no! it kant be did, its uceless to talk about patriotism emung xempts, it aint thur at all and our authoriz had as well draft at once an be dun with it; enuthur thing, tha aint agoin to be redly by 1st August nether, hit wil take 2 munts to git um up out ov the woods, tha will bush a sure. Sum ov the Malish ofisers up here, hav alreddy selekted thur holes an dens.

The guard have succeeded in gettin about 25 or 30 conscripts an deserters, emung them was four notorious traitors an scoundrels, who wur engaged in the school house fite in February last, they were arrested once afore, but wur releved by one ov theze grate rits of raskality, konmonly nown by the name of *habus corpus*. Peter Jenkins iz a poor ignoramus fute an doute no what a *habus corpus* iz, theze grate rits of raskality. Kant u tell us. I no tha never did a loyal man eny gude, an ar ginerally used by red mouth trators, an Tories, thik skul nuyunists. Never hearn tell ov 1 till the war broke out. Tha ar powerful institutions, an kan du anything xcept send a man to the wars, if a man says anything bout a Milish ofiser, judge, konscript, a tory, buffalo or uneyun man, theze wide mouth scamps thretin to hang him with a *habus corpus*; hav tha a rite to do this, if so Ple giv leg bale instead ov \$250, an take with a levin. Our Yarkin peple up here with a few exceptions ar a bad sat any way. Every (Confederate) soldier, Sutharn war man especially, if he be a secessionist, gits the werry devil, an President Davis is kursed for everything, if a man stumps hiz to, tis dam Jeff. Davis, if we loose or gane a battle, tis dam Jeff. Davis, if his whete's not good, his oats dont grow, tis dam Jeff. Davis, an if it dont rane or ranes too much, tis dam Jeff. Davis, he is abused, cursed and vilified by a set of sneaking, mean, contemptable, waspish, peevish, mulish, hateful, depisable, base, infamous, depraved, degraded, bitter, scurrilous, vulgar-wanton, stubborn, wilful, rude, disobedient, immoral, headstrong, illiterate, untaught, incorrigible, inconsistent, worthless, licentious, indiscret, passionate, avoricious, horrid, barbarous, corrupt, abusive Yankee dogs, thay ar forever barking at an abuseing, cursing Jeff. Davis, for what? becase he is a grate and good man, an iz as far above man generally, as his abusers are below the devil. Will write again some time.

Your most obedient servant,
PEFER JINKINS, JR.

The Advance into Pennsylvania.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Chambersburg, Pa., June 23d, gives the following interesting account of the advance of Gen. Jenkins' Brigade Northward: On the 19th inst. Col. Ferguson went out with 225 men by way of Greencastle and Up-ton, entered and occupied Mercersburg; thence crossed a mountain range and occupied McCon-nelsburg. In this expedition, of parts of two days, he captured over one hundred head of horses, 230 head of fine cattle (which had been driven from Virginia) and several prisoners. He also captured two telegraph offices, with all their apparatus, containing late and important dispatches—one in regard to our advance.

This morning the 22d, the brigade marched in the direction of Chambersburg. About 12 o'clock m., we passed through Greencastle, Pa., and bivouacked just beyond the place, and while partaking of a scanty repast, a courier came back with the report that the enemy was advancing, soon another. In a few minutes the advanced guard came back at full speed to a short turn in the road in full view, when they dismounted, started their horses back, and taking shelter under a fence, they poured a terrible volley into the column of pursuing cavalry.

They stopped a few of the horses and their riders, and turned the column back. The brigade will move forward in a few minutes to see what is ahead. At this point Gen. Rode's command came up. We moved on a few miles and encamped within seven miles of Chambersburg; the enemy's scouts were occasionally seen falling back before us. All was quiet during the night.

This morning the brigade marched upon Chambersburg, under the support of the Baltimore battery. Col. Ferguson was thrown forward as the advanced guard. On reaching the place, we found that the enemy evacuated last night. It is said however, that he is in force some five miles distant, on the Harrisburg road. During our advance from this place our commissary stores were abundantly replenished.

Reports from our army in Northern Virginia.

The Dispatch of yesterday furnishes the following intelligence about the operations of our army in Maryland and Pennsylvania:

The army of Gen. Lee is still on its march Northward, and thus far has met with no opposition. A gentleman who left Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Thursday last, informs us that the last of our forces, the Division of Gen. Pender, passed through Smithfield in that county, on Wednesday, en route for the Potomac. This point is about 10 miles from the river.

The advance of our army, consisting of Gen. Rodes's division, was known to be in Chambersburg when our informant left the Valley, whilst other divisions were encamped between that town and Greencastle. This gentleman thinks that the whole of our army was beyond the Potomac on Thursday, with the exception of the cavalry which have been so bravely contending with the enemy's forces east of the Blue Ridge.

Before crossing the Potomac an order was issued by Gen. Lee that no private property should be touched. Citizens of Maryland were informed that such supplies as the army needed would be procured in the country, and paid for in Confederate money, at the prices prevailing before the entrance of our troops in the State. If they failed to bring in such supplies they would be seized under authority, and any article necessary for the support of the army if concealed, would be confiscated, if discovered. Those who declined receiving Confederate money would be given receipts for all produce furnished. Under this order the army was being bountifully supplied at very moderate prices. Flour was bringing \$5 per bbl., bacon 8 and 10 cents per pound, and other articles in proportion. In the Valley of Virginia no flour was being purchased for the army, all the supplies being secured north of the Potomac.

The cavalry raids of Gen. Jenkins into Pennsylvania had been crowned with great success. On his first raid he went over into Fulton county, where he secured over a thousand horses and a large number of cattle and sheep. It is said that a drove of the latter, nearly four miles in length, passed through the upper part of Jefferson county, on their way up the Valley, in the early part of last week. The number of cattle was estimated from three to five thousand, and the number of sheep at about six thousand. Besides these, another lot of horses numbering 1,000 or 1,300, were sent in by Gen. Jenkins, the result of his second raid among the rich farmers of the Cumberland and Core Valleys in Pennsylvania. From these facts some idea may be formed of the value of invasion to the Confederacy.

Our troops were in fine spirits and rejoicing at the improvement in their commissariat. They boasted of receiving all the delicacies they desired, and were particularly gratified at what the country people were furnishing them.

In every town captured by our troops beyond the Potomac, an order was issued for the opening of the stores, and the boots and shoes on hand were turned over to the Quartermaster's Department. Other articles were sold to those who needed them at old prices, payable in Confederate currency.

The enemy still occupy the Maryland Heights opposite Harper's Ferry. Their forces on these hills is estimated at about 5,000. None of our troops have crossed the river below this point.

The *Whig* has the following:

We have very little news of a reliable nature from the seat of war on the Potomac. Accounts continue to be received of the progress of General Lee's army, the result of which will be developed in due time.

A letter received at this office from Berryville, dated the 23d inst, says:

There has been heavy cavalry skirmishing east of the ridge for the last three days, on the lines between Snicker's and Ashby's Gap, (the lowest two in the ridge,) but the Yankee cavalry had been so severely dealt with as to need heavy infantry and artillery supports to sustain even a dash. Many of them have been killed and quite a large number of prisoners taken. We hold the Gaps securely, and command a view of Hooker's movements entirely across the plain to the Potomac, below Leesburg. Many substantial advantages have been gained, and the whole army feels confident of a glorious result to be reached within a few days. All the news and rumors from the Pennsylvania line are cheering in the highest degree.